

EUROPE DRAINS U. S. COAL SUPPLY

Three Great Piers are Rushed
With Demands Hitherto Un-
precedented But Supply
Holds Out.

By Victor Elliott.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There will be very little coal extracted from the European coal mines this winter. The miners are rugged men and they are needed in the armies of the rival nations.

Europe must have coal for her ships, her factories and her cities. The American coal will be in great demand. Ways will be found to deliver coal to Europeans, despite the rules of war. All of this means that there is a possibility of a coal famine in this country this winter. That means higher prices and suffering. Therefore the subject is of timely interest.

Most of us know something about the mining of coal. Many of us are not so familiar with the shipping of coal from Uncle Sam's great coal ports. This article will be confined to that topic.

At present the United States boasts of three great coal piers along its coast, one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore and another at Norfolk.

Sixty years ago the only one in existence was at Norfolk, but in those times the ships that needed coal were fewer than a quarter of those demanding it today.

Last year 16 million tons of coal were shipped from the piers just mentioned. Some of it was used by coastwise vessels. More of it was exported.

It has been predicted that nature, so far as the United States is concerned, will be severely taxed in the near future to keep up with the increasing demand for coal.

Just at present, however, appearances indicate that she is "delivering the goods." There seems to be no end to the lines of cars from the coal fields to tidewater. So long as the endless chain of cars from the coal to and from the coal piers remains unbroken the exporters will do no worrying.

When one compares the present-day methods of handling coal at these great piers with those of the earlier days, the magnitude of the present strikes one with remarkable force.

There are engineering feats performed today that were unthinkable in those days. One of the larger coal piers of today has a working capacity of 18 million tons a year. Twenty-five years ago it would have taken 18 years to handle the same amount of coal in the same place and with the same number of men.

Then some enterprising engineer built an elevated track and devised the car that dumped its contents through its door to the chutes. It worked well for a time, but as the demands rapidly increasing the number of men and the number of cars had to be increased also.

In many cases there was not space to increase the piers and the crowded conditions, necessarily increasing the force of laborers caused confusion and loss of time.

More Efficiency.
The only solution was a different and more efficient equipment. It was not a labor-saving equipment that was designed. It was the ingenious scheme of man to make electricity help the hundreds of men then employed do hundreds of times more work because there was more work to be done.

It seems almost incredible, but today the contents of a 50-ton car can be transferred from the receiving yard to the hold of a ship in two minutes.

Going back still farther in the operation, it can be transferred from the mines to the hold of a ship 448 miles away in fewer than 12 hours.

A marine coal carrier in war, for instance, the terms "lance sergeant" and "lance corporal" arose from the fact that in the old days the holders of these ranks carried a lance instead of a halberd, round the head of which was twisted a slow match. Just before a battle took place they went round the ranks with these torchlike lances and gave life to the matchlock men.

"Colonel" comes from the Italian "colonna," a column, the "campagna colonella" having been the first company of an infantry regiment, the little column which the "colonel" led. The little "lieutenant" comes from a word signifying "holding the place"—for example, a lieutenant-colonel is a sort of understudy for a colonel, a lieutenant looks after a company in the absence of the captain, and so on.

The word "dragon" was first used of a regiment of mounted infantry so called from the "dragon" or short muskets with which they were armed; the well-known cavalry call of "boot and saddle" is really a corruption of the old French signal, "bout-selle" or "put on your saddles."

Admiral comes from the Arabic "emir of bakh," meaning "lord of the sea." Commodore comes from the Italian "comandatore," "mate" is from the "maître," and means an equal; and the term "quitting quarter" is believed to have originated in the agreement which existed in the old fighting days that the ransom of a lost soldier should be one-quarter of his pay for one year.

Extra fine carnations, 40c a dozen, Saturday. All colors. Beyer Floral Co. Adv.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO POLISH CITIZENS

AT ST. HEDWIG'S CHURCH.
The baptism of an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Makowski took place recently and the child was named Adelbert Sigmond. The godparents are Fred Ewald and Mrs. Katherine Ewald.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Hofnacki has been baptized and was named Sylvester Roman. Godparents were John Karpinski and Mrs. Frances Putek. The baptismal ceremony was performed by Rev. Anthony Zubowicz, C. S. C.

SOCIAL EVENTS.
The afternoon fancy work class of the Polish Women's Alliance of America will meet Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the St. Hedwig school building.

The singing rehearsal of the choir of Polish Falcons, M. Romanowski will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Kosciuszko hall.

The exercises of Polish Falcons, Z. B. No. 1, will be held Monday evening at 7 o'clock at Z. B. hall.

The military band of Polish Falcons, Z. B. No. 1, will hold its rehearsal Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PERSONALS.
Frank Micharz of Cleveland is in the city on business.

Anthony Blaszkiewicz of Michigan City is in the city visiting friends.

Joseph Cyski, Bowman st., who has been critically ill for several days, is now much improved.

Paul Raymond has returned to Chicago after a short visit here.

Joseph Andrews have arrived here from Chicago to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Barszczewski, 923 S. Chapin st.

Albert Caban and daughter, Helen, 910 Cleveland av., have gone to Milwaukee to attend the funeral of the former's brother, John.

Miss Marquette Rogers of Michigan City has arrived here for a few days' visit with her friend, Miss Julia Galt, 438 Lincoln av.

Theodore Kabryczek of Elkhart is in the city visiting with friends and relatives.

Leo Remczak, arrived here today from Gary to spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. Rose Ercan, of Peru, Ill., is in the city spending a few days with friends.

John Sobereczek, of Chicago, is in the city on business.

Dr. L. A. Strantz, Leo Doktor, Atty. Joseph Wypyszynski, and Vincent Kieniewski, undertaker, left last night for Sandusky, O., to identify the bodies of Edmund Strantz and Louis Doktor, who were killed there by a train Thursday evening.

Max De Zitt, left this afternoon for his home in Buffalo after a few days' business visit in South Bend. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hazinski, 506 S. Chapin st.

Aloisius Zytewski, who has been here on business, returned today to Chicago.

Michael Hazinski, Max De Zitt of Buffalo, Joseph Marszalkowski, and Casimir Hazinski, returned Thursday evening from a brief auto trip in Niles.

Mrs. Frances Weglenka, 1124 W. Division st., who has been seriously ill is now much improved.

Ignatius Szlczek, 456 S. Walnut st., is seriously ill.

Mathew Grozniewicz, left Thursday for Elkhart after a short visit here.

BURGERS ROB NOWAK'S MEAT MARKET.
By knocking out a rear door of the meat market of Stanislaus Nowak, corner Ford and Webster sts., robbers entered the place some time Thursday night without awakening the neighbors living nearby. They opened the cash register and picked open small drawers, containing valuable bills which they dumped on the floor. When Mr. Nowak returned Friday morning he found nothing missing except a few pieces of meat. Police were notified at once.

The rehearsal "Dziwicz Wiozor" will be held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Z. B. hall.

ENGINE MEN WANT PAY WHILE DEADHEADING

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Engineers and firemen should be paid on a basis of the weight of the locomotive on its drivers, instead of on a basis of traction power, according to the plea of W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, testifying before the federal board in the wage controversy involving 98 western railroads. Carter said that the traction power of the locomotive has been charged. Another demand voiced at the hearing was for pay for deadheading. The engineers insist that while riding on trains going to and from work they should be paid as if they were running the train.

NORWEGIANS PROTEST COAL CARGO SEIZURE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 4.—The Norwegian government has lodged a protest with the German government against the seizure of a cargo of coal from the Norwegian sailing vessel Helmer in the Pacific by a German cruiser.

Cold in Head

Relieved in one minute. Money back if it fails. Get a 25c or 50c tube of

KONDON'S

Cata-rhal Jelly

Use it quick. For chronic nasal catarrh, dry catarrh, sore nose, coughs, sneezing, nose bleed, etc. Write for free sample. The first drop used will do good. Ask druggists.

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Will Teach New Steps FOR ONLY TEN CENTS

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—As the result of the success and popularity of the first two municipal dances, the city will open a dancing school where the latest steps can be learned for 10 cents. This was announced today by Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, supervisor of dancing. At the second municipal dance, given last night, 5,000 young people romped through the latest steps, notably the fox trot. Policemen stationed around the walls found nothing to do and joined it.

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AEROPLANES GREAT FACTOR IN WAR

Elaborate Precautions Taken to
Cover Motor Cars and Am-
munition Wagons With Bush-
es as Protection From Fliers.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—(By Mail to New York)—How great a factor in the war the aeroplanes have become, is evident from the account of a German-American civilian who has just returned after visiting several points of the German battle line under official escort.

"Wagons and motor cars and ammunition carts were usually covered with bushes as a protection against observation from above by fliers," he wrote in his diary. "The fliers, on the front we came, the more careful such measures of precaution were observed."

"We first went to a fine chateau belonging to a rich French merchant near the frontier, but on French soil. A general staff officer explained to us the situation, showing on large maps the German and French positions, and what we could expect to see. He impressed everybody most favorably. Especially his frank admission that the German troops had tried to take the fortress of Toul by storm, but failed, and that therefore begun a regular siege, impressed us all."

"While we were walking from a village to the siege battery, we suddenly heard the short, sharp sound of machine gun fire, and we noticed small clouds of smoke against the clear blue sky, slowly dissolving and disappearing. And then we discovered a flying machine, which was fired at with shrapnel. It was a French flier, bombarded by German field artillery. The shrapnel sometimes exploded dangerously near him, but he managed to turn around quickly and disappeared behind the crest of the hill."

"From there we rode through the woods toward St. Mihiel. At the edge of the woods, our cars stopped, and we marched in the valley along the foot of the wooded hill to the small town of that name. In the meadow along the road we noticed numerous regular, deep, funnel-shaped holes, dug by heavy shells from Toul and the forts between Toul and Verdun. The occasional dropping of such big 'sugar loafs' as the German soldiers nicknamed them, did not prevent the Germans from sending out small commands to dig potatoes and vegetables in the surrounding fields, thus providing for a change of diet."

Begin 'Concert' of Shells.
"It was just 5 p. m. We were merrily walking along, in full expectation of what was going to happen. We had been told at about that time the so-called 'abendsegen' (evening prayers) was to begin. And, sure enough, at the mentioned time the air was rent by a deep dull reverberation at a great distance, followed by a long shriek, ending in a slowly dying howl. It was a heavy shell sent by one of the forts, probably of Toul. Others of the same kind followed, and this hellish concert lasted for nearly an hour, till dark. This is what the German soldiers call in grim humor the French evening prayers."

"Our guide, Capt. Gemerich of the engineers, directed us to an electric works, which had been destroyed by the French, but was now repaired by him with the assistance of German electricians, and is furnishing electric power to large houses which are in danger of being drowned by ground-water. The mines are now being pumped out and operated again. The German administration, presided over by a civil engineer, doing everything in its power to procure work for the working population in that region, because it has to feed them."

"We saw two more pieces of engineering work of which the German pioneer corps can justly be proud. Near Jœuf the frontier runs along the crest of a hill. On both sides railways are ending at the foot of this hill, which were never connected, the French always declining German proposals to that effect because they feared it would be of greater advantage to the Germans."

Tunnel Through Hill.
"As soon as the Germans had invaded French territory they went to work and within a few weeks, dug a tunnel through the hill, connecting and running a double-track railroad. And a little to the north at Landres, the French had blown up early in August a railway and a street bridge crossing a deep ravine. German engineers first built within a few days a temporary wooden bridge admitting one locomotive and one car at a time, and then, within three weeks, a solid bridge of cement and steel for traffic of all kinds, and removed the 10-foot high railroad bedding for a distance of 50 feet, thus avoiding the work of removing the old bridge."

"The German soldiers were so proud of that work that they inserted a large mosaic iron cross on both sides of the bedding."

"We boarded our cars to go back to the town mentioned above, where a trait of a peculiar kind awaited us. With some little incredulity, we had listened to a story that a volunteer soldier, who in civil life is a public school teacher and conductor of singing societies, had organized a singing club among his comrades."

"The battalion to which he belonged had been in the trenches in the foremost line for a long time, and lost heavily by infantry and artillery fire until it had been relieved and taken back to recuperate."

"This man had crept from one trench to the other, and practiced with his pupils, not singing aloud, of course, but humming. When the battalion arrived in Th— the chorus invited the officers and men in town to a concert. A similar invitation had reached us in the morning. We went to the Catholic church, a large, magnificent edifice, with beautiful stained glass windows and heavy gold and silver candelabra."

"After we had taken our seats, the church filled with officers and soldiers. A Frenchwoman with two children entered also and listened as intently as did the whole audience to the Teutonic songs of the soldiers. The chorus was placed at the church choir gallery and began. The program comprised three pieces, 'Der Tag des Herrn' ('The Day of the Lord'), by Beethoven; 'Lied an die Heimat' ('Song to Our Home') by Kreutzer, and the old folk and soldiers' song, 'Morgenrot, Morgenrot, leuchtet mir zum Fruhen Tod.'"

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NEW TRENCH GUN HURLS BIG SHELL

"Minenwurfer" of the Germans
Throws Grenades Foot in
Diameter and Containing
200 Pounds of Explosive.

By Herbert Temple

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Scarcely a week goes by that the Germans or the allies do not produce and try in battle some new weapon of destruction. Many of these prove failures and others have not been described in print because they are still kept secret as to details. The Germans have recently brought out a very nasty little gun, firing a projectile monstrously disproportionate to its size. It is doing much havoc in the trench fighting of the Aisne.

The allies probably are opposing this new gun with something similar, but the censor is careful to exercise all allusions to new devices of the British or French.

The new German trench gun is called the "minenwurfer" (mine thrower) and is no more than a "hand" grenade thrown by a gun. It is, like the giant 42-centimetre siege gun, a product of German ingenuity. The howitzer part of the "minenwurfer" is only about three feet long and weighs 130 pounds. The mounting weighs 100 pounds and the bed or platform 90 pounds. The total is a little over half a ton. It is mounted on wheels and two men easily move it from place to place over short distances.

When it reaches its position in the trenches the "minenwurfer" is removed from the traveling wheels. The bore only three inches.

The diameter of the bore is only three inches, but it throws a shell over a foot in diameter, spherical in shape and containing nearly 200 pounds of high explosive.

It does this by a curious device. There is a long stem which fits into the muzzle of the gun. A second stem fits into the outer end of the first and on this second stem the big sphere is fixed. When the gun is fired both stems leave together, but the back half (the part which fitted into the muzzle) soon drops off, being of such a shape that the air pressure pulls it from the front action, the great shell then hurries on its way.

The great grenade travels through the air very slowly and the enemy can easily see it coming and might in favorable circumstances dodge it by running.

The initial velocity is only 230 feet a second. The lowest elevation used is 54 degrees and at this angle the shell travels 50 yards, the maximum range of the gun.

At this range the shell takes 10 seconds in flight and reaches a height of 410 feet in the air.

As four pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton will usually demolish breast-works of three feet thickness composed of dirt rammed between planks, it is easy to see what a great effect this trench howitzer shell must have.

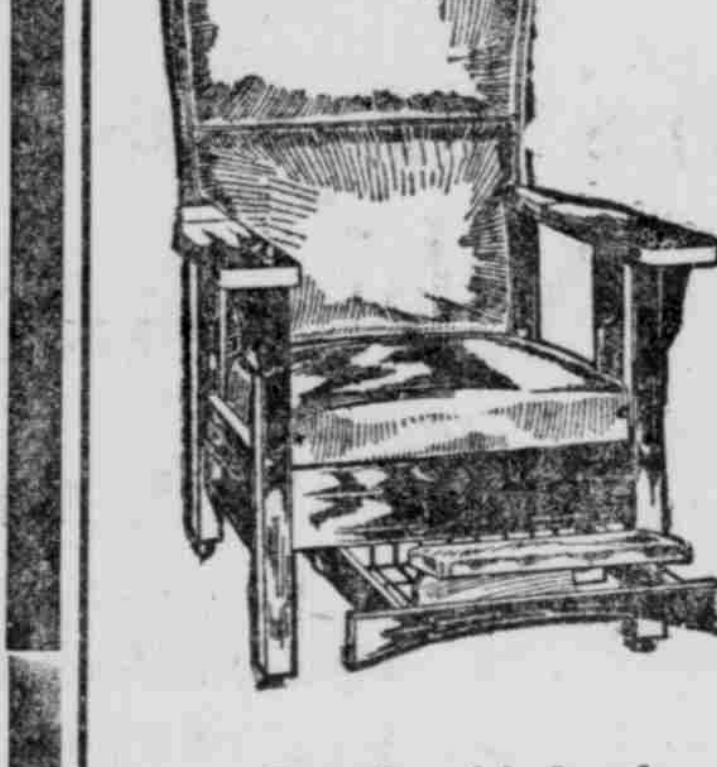
The shell depends for its effect almost entirely on the explosive itself, as the walls are thin and do little damage and no bullets are carried such as are employed in shrapnel.

The "minenwurfer" can be elevated 80 degrees and the range then is 130 yards. The shell then takes nearly a quarter of a minute to travel and reaches a height of 800 feet. In other words it covers the ground not much faster than a crack sprinter.

Thus the horror of trench fighting is increased beyond that already attained by the rifle and the hand grenade.

and because of their intimate service endear the giver beyond expression in the heart of the recipient.

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\$28.95

Its the "Royal" Push Button reclining chair the peer of all Morris chairs. The style illustrated above has selected quarter sawed oak frame, fumed finish; automobile slip seat of fine steel coil springs. Come in and see the entire line and read the manufacturer's rigid guarantee. Other style Morris Chairs priced \$10 up.



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Substantially made of hard wood just as illustrated. Just the toy to please the baby.



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South Bend, Ind.

INDIANS EAGER TO ENTER GREAT WAR

Martial Ardor Prevades Whole
Country and Many Count it
Misfortune Not to be Allow-
ed at the Front.

TIME COPY—Proof to Dolk.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 4.—"If our emperor, King George V. of England, requires an army larger than that of Russia, we will be able to supply it and we will be proud to do so," said his highness the maharaja of Idar, Dhradhr Singh, when he passed through this city on his way to join the British general staff at the front in France.

To illustrate the present martial ardor of the Indians the maharaja told the pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to his master, this secretary assembled his family and close friends. He said good bye to them and then shot himself dead, overcome with anguish that he could not accompany his master to the field of battle.

The maharaja is the fifth of the India princes who has left India on active military service. He is the adopted son of the celebrated Sir Petha Singh.

"All peoples and creeds in India are united today in enthusiasm for the cause of the empire," he said.

"Every Indian, old and young, would most gladly respond to the king-emperor's call," he said.

"As only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present, many officers and Indians of high birth are going in the ranks. You will probably be surprised to learn that my two sons, or grooms, are enlisting."

"My valet is very well-to-do. They came with me in these circumstances because it was the only way they could come."

"Even the grooms who came to Bombay with our horses and then had to return home went away dejectedly and in tears."

He said the maharaja of Jodpur, 17 years old, was anxious despite his youth to get into the fighting. His mother supported him in this desire. Finally he wrote to the viceroy, saying, "Why am I not allowed to go? I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle it does not matter." He was allowed to go to the front.

The maharaja said the presence of Turkey on the other side of the conflict will have no effect in India.

"Turkey is a football of the Germans. She cannot pretend to represent Mohammedanism," said he. "All sections of India are proud to be on the side of the empire. For instance, Rajputana has an army of 30,000 men, but no fewer than half a million men have offered themselves and are eager to serve. Nepal has put her whole force, 80,000 men, at the emperor's disposal."

"If the battlefield were nearer and not separated from India by sea, the Indians would go even without orders to fight."

TRIES WILLIAM TELL'S STUNT; KILLS FRIEND

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—"Bet you a dime I can shoot that pipe out of your mouth," challenged W. T. J. Campbell to Al Brand in a grain elevator at Twelfth st. and the river. Campbell had a 22-caliber rifle.

"I'll take the bet," said Brand. Campbell aimed and fired. The bullet struck Brand in the temple. He died in an hour. The man had been arrested for 15 years. Campbell was freed by the police and released.

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